

THE PEOPLE.

Published by the Socialist Labor Party, Henry Kahn,
National Secretary, at 61 Beekman street,
Room 305, New York.
EVERY SUNDAY.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance.
One year.....\$0.50
Six months.....25
Single copy.....10
Bundle rates: Less than 100 copies, 1 cent a copy; 100 to 500 copies, 5 cent a copy; 500 or more, 1/2 cent a copy.

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are enclosed.

Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, on April 6, 1891.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential).....	2,068
In 1890.....	13,831
In 1892 (Presidential).....	21,157
In 1894.....	83,133
In 1896 (Presidential).....	36,564
In 1898.....	82,204
In 1899.....	85,231

"Goodness is of modest nature, easily discouraged, and, when elbowed in early life by unbalanced vices, is apt to retire into extreme privacy."—GEORGE ELIOT.

CAST ASIDE LIKE A SQUEEZED LEMON.

An incident has recently occurred in the Labor Movement of this city that merits contemplation. It serves to illustrate the idiotic utopianism of the "boring-from-within" theory in trades unions run by Labor Fakirs; incidentally it renders the no less valuable service of holding up to merited scorn the poltroonish tactics once pursued, but now happily discarded for all time, by the Socialist Labor Party in its "trade union policy."

Mr. BEN HANFORD, now an expelled member of the Socialist Labor Party, is a member of the International Typographical Union, No. 6, in this city. None clearer than he recognized the demoralizing effect of the Labor Fakir upon the working-class. In language, peculiarly his own by its loudness, hysterics and profanity, he unmercifully denounced in conversation the criminal conduct of the Labor Fakirs, those of his own Union in particular; and he drank some, and swore deep to their confusion. Then came the Sun strike; and, with it, a gradual transformation until the point was reached where Mr. HANFORD was found cheek by jowl with the Labor Fakirs of his Union, doing their bidding at all points. About two weeks ago this point was also passed, Mr. HANFORD finding himself suddenly dumped. He ran for delegate of the Journal chapel, and was beaten ignominiously.

What is it that was happening in the midst of all this?

The Labor Fakir has a keen eye for weaknesses of the human nature; he detects these quickly, and with masterful tact exploits them for his own purposes. The Socialist "borer from within," whatever other characteristics may be his, has two leading ones: he is vainglorious, and he is a softy. These two weaknesses the Labor Fakirs regularly turn to advantage at the right moment. That right moment is the strike. Then they push the "borer from within" to the front; they tickle his vanity by giving him opportunities to hear himself talk, and see to it that his fervor is kept at boiling heat by applause; they make him feel important, and gratify his conceit by throwing upon him much work, particularly hard and compromising work; in short, they "work" him for all he is worth;—but despite all the glory, prominence and importance that they seem to heap upon this innocent, they never let go of the helm. This sort of thing is allowed to go on until the Labor Fakirs in charge, in their unerring judgment in such matters, conclude that they have no more use for their Socialist, and he is then simply cashiered. Just about the time when our softy's head is most swollen, when he imagines himself "running things," and congratulates himself that he is about to turn the whole Union into the S. L. P., he finds himself cast aside like a squeezed lemon, useless and powerless;—and that is the end of all his labors.

This is a condensed history of "boring from within," and of the last six or seven months of the instructive life of Mr. HANFORD, himself a Socialist "borer from within." The Labor Fakir is a dispassionate philosopher. He harbors no personal resentments. He is ever ready to use anything that brings grist to his mill. When the Sun strike came, Mr. HANFORD, despite all he had said against them, was just the man whom the Labor Fakirs needed. As a "borer from within," he was to be had for the asking. Accordingly, instead of utilizing the matchless opportunity of the strike as a characterful, well-balanced Socialist would, to preach the gospel of the class-conscious Labor Movement and thus, though at the expense of the Labor Fakirs, help enlighten the wage-slaves, he took the poltroon's course. An opposite course he condemned as "endangering Socialist pro-

paganda in the Union." He went before Section New York with a cowardly strike resolution, he appeared in Cooper Union and many other places with rhapsodies of the stalest and most poisonous pure and simplicity; he "braved" the Courts; and, while it is true that he got his fingers on a \$5-a-day Secret Committee, yet it is undeniable that, with jaws, legs and arms, he worked like a dray-horse. Just as he was imagining himself at the zenith of his glory, and all-powerful to succeed in his "boring from within," he fell head foremost, cast-off, useless, powerless—bored out.

The poltroon period of the S. L. P. is left far behind. The Socialist Movement now harbors men of different caliber, whom the Labor Fakirs—long familiar only with the softy-vainglorious combination—now look with amazement on, and whom, with chattering teeth, they decry as "bad Socialists."

A SIGNAL SURRENDER.

The Socialist Labor Party is able to report a signal surrender to which it has just forced the *Volkzeitung* Corporation.

It will be remembered that, on last July 14, that Corporation initiated legal proceedings looking to the plunder of the Party. It will also be remembered that the Party triumphantly resisted the attempt, and blocked the Corporation's contemplated theft of the Party's organ. Once dragged into Court, the Party did not rest satisfied with a mere defensive posture; it took the aggressive; and it carried the war into Africa by means of the very Courts that the Corporation itself had sought to smite the Party with. The result was seven law suits started against the Corporation. Two of these were of such nature that they could be immediately pressed; and in both the Corporation was lassoed and brought down, preliminarily to its complete a come-down in all the others.

The first was a suit for moneys given to the Corporation as trustee for the Party by Comrade MAX FORKER. The defection of the *Volkzeitung*, and its immediate expulsion from the Party, deprived it of all rights in such moneys,—\$228. These moneys were sued for; the Corporation tried to escape; failed,—and was forced to pay up like a little gentleman.

The second surrender took place eleven days ago. It was infinitely more significant than the first. At the time that the *Volkzeitung* was expelled from the Party, the former held, under some previous agreement, a number of "Socialist Almanacs," a valuable Party publication, compiled by LUCIEN SANIAL. This fact was discovered only last January. Suit was immediately instituted for this Party property. The Corporation, with characteristic dishonesty and stupidity, tried a characteristically stupid and dishonest dodge. It answered that it recognized the debt, but that there were two National Executive Committees of the S. L. P. (!); that both were making the demand, and it could not tell which was the right one (!); and that it was ready to deposit the property in Court. But the dodge did not work. The Corporation was pushed to the wall, and was forced to surrender unconditionally. Despite its claim—sworn to, be it remembered,—that there were "two N. E. C.'s of the S. L. P.," and that "it could not tell which was the right one," it meekly surrendered on Wednesday, the 9th instant at the headquarters of the S. L. P., 61 Beekman street, the "Almanacs" that it still held, 280 in all, and \$30.72 in payment of those that it had disposed of, besides all the costs of the case.

There will be no let up on this outpost of reaction and corruption. One after another it will have to swallow its own oaths, till its surrender to the Socialist Labor Party, that it sought to betray, will be complete, and the path of the Movement will be clear of such rubbish.

What is this? Heavens what can it mean? Tyranny, military tyranny, must be growing more and more brazen. A card issued by some Timbuctoo Kangaroo body lies before us calling "a mass-meeting to protest against the military oppression of the workmen in a Cooper Union."

Can that be? Can the military of the nation have invaded New York's Faneuil Hall? That certainly is too much! Let us hope it is not so; and that the workmen, who are summoned on the card to "come in numbers," did not forget to also come in their clothes: the weather is still too raw for tropical outfits; besides, we conjecture that, despite the alleged invasion of Cooper Union by the military, that honored hall will have been decidedly bleak at the "mass-meeting."

There can be no doubt that Japan is rapidly stepping abreast of her sister capitalist nations. An item in last week's issue of *THE PEOPLE* told how "American," "German," "English" or "French" the Japanese capitalists were talking about Socialism. Now comes a dispatch from the Island Empire telling of an appalling tragedy that took place in a factory, the story reading exactly as if it reported one of the occurrences common in America. It is this:

A fire broke out at about 3 p. m. in the lodging-house attached to one KOJIMA SHINKO's weaving factory at Komeijima. In the factory were thirty-seven girls confined. Thirty-one of the thirty-seven unfortunate proletarian girls suffered an agonizing death. The factory was very busy, and the girls had been locked in as it was feared by the employer that some of them might leave.

A "Co-operative Club" was organized in Brooklyn on the 7th instant. It proposes to usher in the millennium, and pledged itself, as a first step millennium-ward, to non-partisanship. Both the program and the collection of curiosities that constitute the bulk of its charter members were well calculated to draw a smile, when suddenly, from another quarter, news arrived that helps to explain the Brooklyn venture.

Several Massachusetts gentlemen, guided by the notorious Rev. B. FAY MILLS, have launched the boss Co-operative Colony scheme yet schemed. The Maine "Socialist" candidate for Governor, Mr. LERMOND, is not "in it" with them. His scheme contemplated only 100,000 members at \$100 apiece. But that scheme is a sardine alongside of the Rev. B. FAY MILLS. The Rev.'s scheme contemplates 1,000,000 members with a minimum of \$200 each; thus starting with a capital of \$200,000,000. "Already," the report continues, and this is the clarifying point therein, that throws light on the Brooklyn move, "one wealthy Brooklynite agreed to subscribe \$1,000,000 of the proposed \$200,000,000." The whole odor, having been smelled in Brooklyn, attracted the curios.

There surely is nothing small in this scheme! The Rev. B. FAY MILLS will as a matter of course, appoint himself the Co-operative Chaplain and begin to draw his tithes as fast as suckers bite; and in the meantime, justly foreseeing the bombs that the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY will hurl into his caricature of the Co-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH, he will renew his attacks upon the S. L. P. for its intolerance and other, to fakirism, hateful qualities. The Party may also expect a fresh outbreak from Brooklyn.

A SPEECH BY GUESDE.

The Class Struggle Is Not To Be Confounded with the Hunt for Jobs.

The below contains the leading parts of a speech delivered by the illustrious French Socialist, Jules Guesde, at the National Congress of French Socialists, held last December in Paris. It was delivered during the debate upon the question whether it was proper for a Socialist to accept office under a capitalist government, the provocation to the debate being the recent acceptance of a seat in the French Cabinet by the Socialist Millerand.

The argument of Guesde against the propriety of such acts is cogent and lucid; so cogent and lucid that, although he has only France in mind, his argument casts inestimable light upon what is at bottom of the practice here on the part of capitalist parties of appointing men to office from the ranks of labor; and it serves also to explain the phenomenon noticeable here quite clearly, of the demoralizing, paralyzing effect, upon the progress of the Labor Movement, of the bestowal of office by the capitalist parties upon working men and their acceptance thereof.

Guesde says:
"Comrade Zevas has triumphantly disposed of the attempt to confound the political action on the part of the proletariat at the hustings with the participation in cabinets. He said: 'We have the proletariat, organized into a class party, that is, a party of the revolution, can penetrate into an elective assembly, wherever it can penetrate into a citadel of the enemy, it not only has the right, it has the duty to effect a breach and plant a Socialist garrison in a capitalist fort.' (Violent applause.) But there where one does not penetrate by the will of the working class, there one does not penetrate by dint of Socialist power, there where one does not penetrate but with the consent, upon the invitation, and consequently in the interest of the capitalist class, Socialism would not step in. (Renewed and violent applause from a certain number of benches.) Comrade Zevas thus drew the frontier lines—frontier lines not to be crossed—between that part of the public powers which the organized proletariat is to conquer, and that part of the public powers which it can conquer only at a revolutionary period, gun in hand. (Prolonged applause from the same benches.)

The Class-Struggle Not a Hunt for Jobs.

"I demanded the floor because Viviani sought to lock the Socialist Party in the following dilemma: 'Either no political action, or participation in the cabinet.' I then raised my protest, not in the name of our Labor Party only, not in the name of our friends of the Revolutionary Socialist Party, but of us all, Comrades. I placed myself back twenty years, when, despite our long conflicts, and the animosities that arose among ourselves, we were unanimous in pushing the workingmen to organize themselves into a class party, saying to them: 'Quit the bourgeois general staffs that have kept you divided until now; do not bother either about their political complexes, their metaphysical or religious differences; victims of modern society, you can count only with yourselves to put an end to the old world of exploitation; organize yourselves upon your own class ground, into a distinct political party; take your stand against the idle bourgeoisie, as the class that represents all labor and that means to constitute the whole of society.' 'If, while the ones and others of us were holding such language, some one had come up and said to us: 'This necessary class-division that you preach to the proletariat, that you call upon it to adopt, the risk of its work, its bread and the bread of its wives and children, all that will necessarily—Viviani said 'naturally'—run out into a cabinet position, awarded to one of us in a bourgeois Government, you would all have risen like one man to denounce such a calamity (violent applause from a large number of benches.) I should have said to denounce such an insult, and to affirm that never again the man be found among us CAPABLE OF CONFOUNDING THE CLASS STRUGGLE WITH THE HUNT FOR CABINET JOBS.

"In a society, based upon the antagonism of classes, it is out of all question to unite the two classes in a government charged with applying the law, that is to say, charged with causing the legality of the capitalist and dominant class to be respected. The two classes could not merge in their political expressions, so long as they are mortally divided upon the economic field. . . .

Lessons from Experience.

"I have the right to ask what power does this new method of collaboration in the cabinet bring to the Socialist Party? Well, the one thing that sticks out above all others in the experience of several months, and that none can gainsay, is the total impotence of a stray Socialist amidst a ministerial capitalist majority. In all that constitutes the object of his Party and of the class that he represents, he is annulled. He, the representative of SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION, is annulled by the majority of his colleagues, who, themselves, are, necessarily and compulsorily so, the representatives of SOCIAL CONSERVATION. What- ever reform he might broach, and the only ones he can enforce by force, are not even crumbs of reform, they are make-believes, they are lies on reform. (Guesde here proceeds to cite a striking illustration. The Chamber of Deputies, having, after years of Socialist struggle, finally yielded to the demand of a Socialist Deputy, and passed an Act whereby at least one-half of the Superior Council of Labor shall be subject to election by the workingmen, the decree of the cabinet thereupon ordered the members of the Council of Labor, the cabinet ordered only twenty-two to be elected by the workingmen, leaving three to an absolute minority of one-third, and thus Millerand was simply annulled.)

"If such a slight reform met with such a fate, despite the presence of the Socialist Millerand in the cabinet, then any one—neither Viviani, nor Jaures, nor any of those others who, with motives to which I render homage, have sought to defend the presence of Millerand in the cabinet—could deny that if a real reform had been up, it would have found its path barred by the whole cabinet, less the isolated and useless voice of the Socialist minister, crying in the capitalist desert. (Renewed applause.) This impotence above—and this is the most serious feature of the case—finds its reflex in broken hopes below. Oh! when it was known that a Socialist had reached power, a cry of joy went up from one end to the other of the workingmen's world. Was it not the dawn of a better day? Yes. People gathered confidence; and the workingmen rose; they came out of their apathy of Creosote; in the

East they broke through their 'sanitary cordon' that held them in and that had kept both the Socialist and the trades union idea from breaking their way through to them. Their turn had come, seeing that one of their people was in the Government. To the cry of 'Forward!' they put themselves on march. But the issue, the issue of those morrowless hopes, how can that be contemplated without terror? (Violent applause.)

No False Hopes; Ever the Clear Issue.

"And, yet, what is Socialism? What has it preached to the proletariat everywhere, and at all times? It has said to the proletariat: 'Organize yourself; transport the antagonisms of classes, found on the economic field where they are perpetrated against you, over to the political field where alone they can come to a head; seize the public powers; become master of the State. Then, instead of being subject to capitalist law, you will enact Socialist law; then, capitalist property, which exists only because it has for its support all the repressive forces of the State, this capitalist property that crushes you could and must disappear. You could transform into social property in the same way that feudal property could be transformed into bourgeois property by the Revolution of last century. The day power is in your hands, that day will you be free; the day power is in your hands, that day will you be emancipated; the day power is in your hands, that day, your misery and servitude will be at an end. You will be the factories, the instruments of labor, the means of production. Instead of being a class under another class; instead of being the slave of the machine, you will, under the social ownership of the machine, be master of its product; you will dominate production of which, to-day, you are but the toy and the victim; you will organize it for your use. That will mean the rise of the new world of equality and freedom; it will be a day when the battle for power, instead of being as until now the defeat of the proletariat, will be ended in the defeat of the capitalist class!'

"But, having allowed the proletariat to believe that, by virtue of a seat in the cabinet having been accorded to one of its people, Socialism had really conquered power, then it rises to demand of you the promised realities: it says to you: 'The hour is come to pay; pay up!' But you can pay up only with charges of police; (Renewed applause.) with months of arrest; and with fines, distributed as generously under a cabinet where the individual will of a Socialist cabinet minister is annulled as under the cabinets where capitalism had all the sense! I affirm that such a state of things, that promptly runs an end to, would bring on the hopeless bankruptcy of Socialism. The workingmen, looking upon themselves as dupes, will, some of them, give an ear to the 'propaganda of deed'; they will say: 'Seeing that my class party turns out no better than the other political parties, that we are condemned to the function of step-ladder for those who have themselves to our shoulders in order to rise to power, let us take hold of things, having found nothing from the side of men.' Men having deceived them, they will have faith in the elements only, in the alchemy of revolution only, and you will have raised recruits to Anarchy. (Prolonged applause from certain benches; groans from others.) Other workingmen, on the other hand, having lost all hope, even in the alchemy of revolution, will return home decided to take no further interest in anything or anybody, to let things slide, seeing that, whatever the change, to them it is always the same.

Why Workingmen Are Given Jobs by Capitalists.

"Such is the first reverse of that alleged new weapon that people wish to place in your hands. But there are others. When capitalist governments decide to make room in their midst for a Socialist, that is to say, for a man whom the day before they denounced as the born enemy of all society and all civilization, they do so in their own interest, not in the interest of Socialism. Their purpose is to lull Socialism to sleep. It is thus that it turned to Albert and Louis Blanc, whom it transformed into hostages, did so only for the purpose of disarming, to the extent that it was possible, the radical demands of the workingmen, at the time backed up with workingmen's arms. . . . They are to-day only continuing that system of hostages. When a Waldeck-Rousseau a few months ago took into his cabinet as a collaborator one of the men whom he fought to the knife at the general election, whom he denounced from one end of France to the other as a veritable public danger, when he invited a Socialist, a collectivist, to a seat near him, he had also but one object in view, to wit, to paralyze Socialist action, to prevent the organized workers and revolutionary Socialists from firing upon him, Waldeck-Rousseau, out of fear lest they would wound whom? the Socialist Millerand! (Applause and violent demonstrations.)

[The stenographic and official report of the Congress, in a neat paper-covered volume of 502 pages, in French, can be had at the Labor News Company, No. 147 East Twenty-third street. Price, \$1.]



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I heard a ridiculous man talk last evening.

UNCLE SAM—What makes you think he was ridiculous?

B. J.—He was exposing the rights of the working class.

U. S.—Is that ridiculous?

B. J.—Why, certainly. It is ridiculous in view of the fact that the poverty of the working people and their so-called misery—

U. S.—So-called misery?

B. J.—Anyway, in view of the fact that their poverty and their misery are due in a large measure to their extravagance, their immorality and their aversion to work.

U. S.—You are quite sure of that?

B. J.—Why, certainly. A man's economy, push and hard work can place himself in a position of comfort.

U. S.—That's all very beautiful. Now, what is it you want?

B. J.—I want you to agree that to espouse the rights of the working class is ridiculous.

U. S.—I want you first to agree with me that you are a Heathen Chinee.

B. J.—But I am not.

U. S.—Certainly you are. In view of the fact that your eyes slant downward that you carry a pig-tail, and that you wear your shirt outside of your trousers, what else can you be but a Heathen Chinee?

B. J.—But my eyes don't slant downward; I don't carry a pig-tail; and as to my shirt, I don't wear it outside of my trousers. You are talking nonsense. You are off on your premises.

U. S.—But you will agree that, if my premises were right, my conclusion that you are a Heathen Chinee would be right too, won't you?

B. J.—Yes, it would; but they aren't.

U. S.—And so I would agree with you that, if your premises about the characteristics of the workingmen, and about the capacity of "push, hard work and economy" to place a man in comfort were correct, I would agree with you that it is ridiculous to espouse the workingmen's cause. But these premises are as much "off" as the premises from which the conclusion followed that you are a Heathen Chinee.

B. J.—Well, let's look into my premises.

U. S.—Now you talk. When you started, you incurred the very ugly error of starting with a debatable proposition for your premises, and then trying to debate the conclusion. The real point to settle is that which you took for a "fact." I deny your premises or "fact" in toto. Now prove them.

B. J.—Which fact do you deny? U. S.—Every one of them. It is as true that the misery and the poverty of the working class is due in any measure to their extravagance, immorality, aversion to work. Each of these allegations is false. Neither is it true that economy, push and hard work are enough to put a man in comfort. Now, then, your proofs. Begin with the "extravagance" of the workingman.

B. J.—Hem, well—hem—

U. S.—Stuck! Proceed on his "immorality."

B. J.—Well—hem—well—

U. S.—Stuck again. Now take up his aversion to work.

B. J.—Hem, hem! Well—

U. S.—Stuck a third time. Now, here. Even the lying census reports don't allow the average workingman to get a day from year end to year end. What is the dining of these on? If a man has to hire himself to a capitalist he can't get more pay than his market value, and that is determined by the supply of labor and the demand. If he gets a job, the price is barely enough to get along with. In order to get along without hiring himself he must have capital enough to employ others. Where is the going to get that capital from? The poverty of the workingman is a result of aversion to work or the like, but of the private ownership of the machinery to work with; he not owning that, must sell himself in wage slavery and wage slavery allows no margin to rise from. If economy were a wealth-producing, the workers would be millionaires, and the millionaires would be paupers. Invest in some Labor News Company books: the reading of them will have upon your head the effect of a duster in a neglected house.

Lectures.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
March 18—G. Teche, "Religion of Socialism." Wurrier's Hall, 315 Washington street.

CLEVELAND, O.
March 21—"Socialism and Labor Legislation." 1058 Payne avenue, corner McKinstry street.

DETROIT, MICH.
March 18—Henry Ullrich, "Collection Social Reform," 318 Gratiot avenue.
March 25—Melko Meyer, "The Tactics of the Socialist Labor Party," 318 Gratiot avenue.

NEW YORK.
March 16—Thos. A. Hickey, "What Means This S. T. & L. A.?" Headquarters 147 East 23d street.
March 16—Julian Pierce, "Capitalism and Socialism," 1830 Third avenue, entrance northwest corner of 70th street and Third avenue.
March 18—A. S. Brown, "The Struggle for Freedom," Headquarters 32d A. D., East 100th street.
March 21—Julian Pierce, "Capitalism and Socialism," Headquarters 12th A. D., 441 West 30th street.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
March 17—Commune Festival, Chas. J. Corrigan, speaker; entertainment and Central Hall, corner of Clinton and Central avenues.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
March 18—"Socialist Labor Party," symposium, 909 1/2 Market street (Lyons Castle).
March 25—Jane A. Bealston, "The Big Slavery," 609 1/2 Market street (Lyons Castle).

ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEW BOOKS TO BE PUBLISHED BY THE LABOR NEWS COMPANY.

"DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALISM FROM UTOPIA TO SCIENCE." By Frederick Engels.

A New edition of "Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science," translated from the German by DANIEL DELLOUX will be ready for shipment about March 15. Chapter headings and sub-headings to aid the student.

5 cents. Usual discount to Sections.

"VALUE, PRICE AND PROFIT." By Carl Marx.

Owing to the large demand for a popular edition of this valuable book, the Labor News Company has decided to publish it in the "People's Library." There will be a short introduction by Lucien Sanial. Ready for shipment about March 25.

10 cents. Usual discount to Sections.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 147 East 23d Street.

PRIMITIVE ACCUMULATION.

Sundry Tales Dispelled, and Facts About It Established.

The accumulation of capital presupposes surplus value; surplus value presupposes capitalist production; capitalist production presupposes the pre-existence of considerable masses of capital and of labor power at the command of manufacturers of commodities. The whole movement, therefore, seems to turn in a vicious circle, out of which we can only get by supposing a primitive accumulation (previous accumulation of Adam Smith) preceding capitalist accumulation, an accumulation not the result of the capitalist mode of production, but its starting point.

Focus of old Political Economy.

This primitive accumulation plays in political economy about the same part as original sin in theology. Adam bit the apple, and thereupon sin fell on the human race. Its origin is supposed to be explained when it is told, as an anecdote of the past. In times long gone by there were two sorts of people; one, the diligent, intelligent, and, above all, frugal; the other, lazy rascals, spending their substance, and more, in riotous living. The legend of theological original sin tells us certainly how man came to be condemned to eat his bread in the sweat of his brow; but the history of economic original sin reveals to us that there are people to whom this is by no means essential. Never mind! Thus it came to pass that the former sort accumulated wealth, and the latter sort had at last nothing to sell except their own labor. And from this original sin dates the poverty of the great majority that, despite all its labor, has up to now nothing to sell but itself, and the wealth of the few that increases constantly, although they have long ceased to work. Such insipid childishness is every day preached to us in the defence of property. M. Thiers, *q. d.*, had the assurance to call it with all the solemnity of a statesman, to the French people, once so spiritual. But as soon as the question of property crops up, it becomes the sacred duty to proclaim the intellectual food of the infant as the one thing fit for all ages and for all stages of development. In actual history it is notorious that conquest, enslavement, robbery, murder, have played the part of a midwife in the tender annals of political economy. The idyllic reigns from time immemorial. "Right" and "labor" were from all the time the sole means of enrichment, the present year of course excepted. As a matter of fact, the methods of primitive accumulation are anything but idyllic.

The Process of Forming the "Free Laborer."

In themselves money and commodities are no more capital than are the means of production and of subsistence. They want transforming into capital. But this transformation itself can only take place under certain circumstances, that centre in this, viz., that two very different kinds of commodity-possessors must come face to face and into contact; on the one hand, the owners of money, means of production, means of subsistence, who are eager to increase the sum of values they possess, by buying other people's labor power; on the other hand, free laborers, the sellers of their own labor power, and therefore the sellers of labor. Free laborers, in the double sense that neither they themselves form part and parcel of the means of production, as in the case of slaves, bondsmen, etc., nor do the means of production belong to them, as in the case of peasant proprietors; they are, therefore, free from, unencumbered by, any means of production of their own. With this polarization of the market for commodities, the fundamental conditions of capitalist production are given. The capitalist system presupposes the complete separation of the laborers from all property in the means by which they can realize their labor. As soon as capitalist production is once on its own legs, it not only maintains this separation, but reproduces it on a continually extending scale. The process, therefore, that clears the way for the capitalist system is none other than the process which takes away from the laborer the possession of his means of production; a process that transforms, on the one hand, the social means of subsistence and of production into capital; on the other, the immediate producers into wage laborers. The so-called primitive accumulation, therefore, is nothing else than the historical process of divorcing the producer from the means of production. It appears as primitive, because it forms the prehistory of capitalist production and of the mode of production corresponding with it.

The economic structure of capitalist society has grown out of the economic structure of feudal society. The dissolution of the latter set free the elements of the former.

From Bondman to Wage Slave.

The immediate producer, the laborer, could only dispose of his own person after he had ceased to be attached to the soil, and ceased to be the slave, serf, or bondman of another. To become a free seller of labor power, who carries his commodity wherever he finds a market, he must further have escaped from the regime of the guilds, their rules for apprentices and journeymen, and the impediments of their labor regulations. Hence, the historical movement which changes the producer into wage worker appears, on the one hand, as the emancipation from serfdom and from the fetters of the guilds, and this alone exists for our capitalist historians. But, on the other hand, these new freedmen became sellers of themselves only after they had been robbed of all their own means of production, and of all the guarantees of existence afforded by the old feudal arrangements. And the history of this, their expropriation, is written in the annals of mankind in letters of blood and fire.

The Leader by Which Rode the Capitalist.

The industrial capitalists, these new potentates, had on their part not only to displace the guild masters of handicrafts, but also the feudal lords, the possessors of the sources of wealth. In this respect their conquest of social power appears as the fruit of a victorious struggle both against feudal lordship and its political prerogatives, and against the guild masters of production and the free expropriation of the laborer. The capitalists of industry, however, only succeeded in supplanting the chevaliers of the sword by making use of events of which they themselves were wholly innocent. They have risen by means as vile as those by which the Roman freedmen

once on a time made himself the master of his patrons.
Law and Order Starting Point of Capitalism.

The starting point of the development that gave rise to the wage laborer as well as to the capitalist, was the servitude of the laborer. The advance consisted in a change of form of this servitude, in the transformation of feudal exploitation into capitalist exploitation. To understand its march, we need not go back very far. Although we come across the first beginnings of capitalist production as early as the fourteenth or fifteenth centuries, sporadically, in certain towns of the Mediterranean, the capitalist era dates from the sixteenth century. Wherever it appears, the abolition of serfdom has been long effected, and the highest development of the middle ages, the existence of sovereign towns, has long been on the wane.

In the history of primitive accumulation, all revolutions are epoch making that act as levers for the capitalist class in course of formation; but, above all, those moments when great masses of men are suddenly and forcibly torn from their means of subsistence, and hurled as free and "unattached" proletarians on the labor market. The expropriation of the agricultural producer, of the peasant, from the soil, is the basis of the whole process. The history of this expropriation, in different countries, assumes different aspects, and runs through its various phases in different orders of succession, and at different periods.—MARX'S CAPITAL.

SOCIALIST LEAFLETS FOR THE SPRING ELECTIONS.

Spring elections are approaching, and every Section and every Socialist should utilize this opportunity to disseminate the scientific facts of Socialism.

There is no better way to do this than by using the leaflets published by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party.

The following are especially appropriate:

WHAT IS SOCIALISM?

This question is continually being asked, and the Capitalist Socialist has been prepared by the National Executive Committee as an answer to the question. The leaflets contain the platform of the Party, while the outside covers are devoted to instructive comments on the platform.

CONTENTS.

Platform of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States.
Demands for Immediate Improvement in the Condition of Labor.

1. "Government Ownership" a la the S. L. P.
2. "Municipal Ownership" a la the S. L. P.
3. The Money Question.
4. Inventions.
5. School Education.
6. Child Labor.
7. Imperative Mandate and the Referendum.
8. And fourteen other demands.

The Class Struggle.

The More We Produce, the Less We Get. Why?
Because the Means of Production are owned by the Capitalist class.

The Democratic-Republican Party.

The Socialist Labor Party.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

First Steps to Socialism.

DAILY PEOPLE CONCERT.

Fall Into Line and Make it a Grand Success.

The Entertainment Committee of the Daily People Conference Has the Floor, and Says Some Very Good Things.

To the Members of the Socialist Labor Party, Greeting:

Sunday, the 25th of March, at Grand Central Palace, is going to be a great day for the Socialists of New York and the neighboring cities.

It will also be a great day for the DAILY PEOPLE FUND.

It will be a great day for the Socialists of New York, because the Damrosch Symphony Orchestra has been engaged for the occasion, and the concert will be the best we have had an opportunity to hear for a long time. The Damrosch Symphony Orchestra usually tunes its instruments to audiences that frequent the Metropolitan Opera House, and proletarians are not in the habit of occupying front seats there. When the Entertainment Committee succeeded in engaging this orchestra for the concert, they did so with the desire to give ticket purchasers the full worth of their money, and that full worth the ticket purchasers will get. The orchestra will play under the direction of William F. Hoffman, and the party, and its sympathizers are sure to have such a musical treat as they have not had for many a moon.

The Entertainment Committee is broad when it comes to providing entertainments, and the platform they have provided for the Grand Central Palace affair is broad enough to at least fit the Palace. Music for those who can enjoy it, they said. All right. But what are we going to do for those who don't care for music. That was an idea; and the next thing they did was to engage for the benefit of those who are unable to go into ecstasies over symphonies, a number of other specialties. On this feature of the program will appear a novel exhibition of moving pictures, excellent vaudeville performances, and the like.

The concert will begin at 3:30 in the afternoon. It will last for two hours.

Then the vaudeville has the floor. And at 8 o'clock in the evening will begin the ball. And that will be a ball. When a body of Socialists make up their minds to have a time, they proceed to have one; and what would the young people do without a chance to trip the light fantastic too? And it will be excellent tripping, too, for there will be no gawky kangaroos there to fall; they have all fallen into the Debs Democracy.

And in the midst of it all will be the Grand Bazaar and Fair, held by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the DAILY PEOPLE Conference. In the bazaar there will be articles of value to the lucky holders of lucky tickets. The requests of the Auxiliary will be found in another column.

And it will be a great day for the DAILY PEOPLE FUND.

Why? Because the Concert is bound to be a success.

But there is such a thing as just a plain, everyday success, and then there is such a thing as a "howling" success. Shall we make it a howling success? Well, we rather think so, and a howling success it is bound to be.

So the Entertainment Committee earnestly urges every member of the Party and every well-wisher of the Socialist Revolution to get to work selling tickets. If you can't sell tickets, you can buy; and for those places where you can get them in lots from one to a hundred, see the advertisement in another column. And remember this—if you buy tickets at the door you pay 35 cents for them.

We will meet you, then, at the Grand Central Palace on March 25. And the more of you we meet there, the sooner shall we welcome with cheers the Socialist Republic of America.

THE ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.

THE CALL FOR THE CONVENTION

will soon be issued. It will be a great convention, and to appreciate the proceedings every member of the Socialist Labor Party should be familiar with the

Proceedings of the Convention of 1896.

That was a great convention, too. The kangaroos were there, but they were masked. It took us three years to get them out, but we got there just the same. Shortly after the 1896 Convention the National Executive Committee published the Proceedings in book form. This book can still be obtained, and a glance at its contents will show its importance at this time, especially to those who have joined the Party since then, and desire information as to its growth anterior to their joining.

CONTENTS:

1. List of Delegates. (This is interesting; get a copy and check off the kangaroos.)
2. Report of the National Executive Committee.
3. Development of Capitalism Since Last Convention.
4. Growth of Socialism in Europe.
5. Growth of Socialism in America.
6. Pure and Simple Unionism.
7. The Downfall of the K. of L.
8. The S. L. P. and the K. of L.
9. The S. L. P. and the K. of L.
10. The S. L. P. and the K. of L.
11. The S. L. P. and the K. of L.
12. Conclusion.

Sections—Growth of the Party in Each State.—The Party Press.—St. Louis "Labor."

Sections—Growth of the Party in Each State.—The Party Press.—St. Louis "Labor."

Sections—Growth of the Party in Each State.—The Party Press.—St. Louis "Labor."

Sections—Growth of the Party in Each State.—The Party Press.—St. Louis "Labor."

Sections—Growth of the Party in Each State.—The Party Press.—St. Louis "Labor."

Sections—Growth of the Party in Each State.—The Party Press.—St. Louis "Labor."

Sections—Growth of the Party in Each State.—The Party Press.—St. Louis "Labor."

Sections—Growth of the Party in Each State.—The Party Press.—St. Louis "Labor."

Sections—Growth of the Party in Each State.—The Party Press.—St. Louis "Labor."

Sections—Growth of the Party in Each State.—The Party Press.—St. Louis "Labor."

Sections—Growth of the Party in Each State.—The Party Press.—St. Louis "Labor."

Sections—Growth of the Party in Each State.—The Party Press.—St. Louis "Labor."

Sections—Growth of the Party in Each State.—The Party Press.—St. Louis "Labor."

Sections—Growth of the Party in Each State.—The Party Press.—St. Louis "Labor."

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—
H. H. H. Secretary, 61 Beekman street, New York.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Thomas Curran, Secretary, 64 Hanover street, Providence, R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—A. B. Barker, Secretary, 500 Richmond street, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—147 East 23d street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting, March 12, with P. Murphy in the chair. Absent on agitation work: Keep and Brown. John T. Keveney, the new member elected, was present, and the new committee organized by the election of John J. Kinnally as recording secretary and Alvan S. Brown as Treasurer. The vote cast for the several candidates for National Secretary and members of the National Executive Committee stood as follows:

For National Secretary, Henry Kuhn, 488 (members of N. E. C.: Lucien Sanial, 484; Alvan S. Brown, 464; Arthur Keep, 456; Patrick Murphy, 449; John J. Kinnally, 442; Joseph H. Sawyer, 433; John T. Keveney, 233; Louis P. Weber, 138; John Dorman, 106; Bernard O'Toole, 105; John F. Martin, 68.

The financial report for the week ending March 10 showed receipts, \$139.62; expenditures, \$88.74. The secretary reported that a suit to recover \$215 from the New Yorker Volkszeitung for copies of the Socialist Almanac had resulted in the Volkszeitung surrendering 280 copies of the Almanac at the Party's headquarters, No. 61 Beekman street, and also paying for the balance. Attention is called to a typographical error in the semi-annual financial report of the N. E. C., published in last issue. Instead of \$1,918.31, the figure given for total receipts including balance on hand July 1, 1899, the figure should be \$2,295.68.

Several communications were received in regard to the German party organ, the Sozialistische Arbeiter-Zeitung. Inquirers will please note that this paper is the property of the S. L. P., mailing list, title and Post Office permit, the Volksfreund of Cleveland, having undertaken the printing of same. Section Essex County, N. J., gave notice that the decision of the National Board of Appeals, setting aside the suspension of Jules Magnette, would be appealed from to the national convention. Section Quakerstown, Pa., reported expulsion of Charles A. Heas for having accepted a nomination from the Democratic party. Scandinavian section of New York reported expulsion of F. G. Wilson for opposing tactics and principles of the S. L. P. Section Woonsocket, R. I., reported expulsion of Joseph Teller for withholding funds collected for Slatersville strike. Section Erie, Pa., reported expulsion of J. C. O'Sullivan for accepting nomination from Public Ownership party.

JOHN J. KINNALLY, Rec. Sec.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, S. T. & L. A.

Regular meeting of the General Executive Board, March 8; Present: Cohen, Luck, Vogt, Murphy, DeLeon and Brower; Murphy in the chair.

Communications: One from D. A. 12, of Philadelphia, Pa., stating that the strike of the textile workers had been declared off, and that a slight advance in wages had been gained.—Secretary is instructed to request D. A. 12 for a full account of the settlement, to be published in THE PEOPLE.

One from D. A. 49, appealing for assistance for the members of L. A. 290, Sing Sing, New York, who have been on strike for the past six weeks.—The appeal was indorsed and ordered published in THE PEOPLE.

One from Denver, Colo., in relation to the movement in general.—Referred to the National Secretary of the Party.

On from Mount Vernon, N. Y., requesting information how to organize a Local Alliance.—Attended to by Secretary.

One from Buena Vista, Pa., giving statement of the last settlement of the United Mine Workers' with the operators, which allows the operators to run the truck stores.—Referred to THE PEOPLE for publication.

Communications were also received from Yonkers and Buffalo, N. Y.; Providence, R. I.; Seattle, Wash.; Minneapolis and Duluth, Minn.; Jersey City, N. J.; Richmond and Norfolk, Va.; London, Ont.; Brisbane, Pa.; New London and New Britain, Conn.; Montreal, Can.; Lynn, Mass.; and Detroit, Mich., asking general information, forwarding dues, etc.

Charters were granted to: Agents and Canvassers, Norfolk, Va. Metal Workers, Bridgeport, Conn.

All Locals and Districts are requested to hold Festivals on May 1 and forward the proceeds to the DAILY PEOPLE FUND.

Secretary reported that the employees of Davis & Co., cigar manufacturers, had been organized and that this was now a local shop of the Alliance. Secretary also reported that the employees of Kerbs & Spiess (cigar makers) had gone on strike to-day. Part of the employees were Alliance members, part International men, but the majority of them were unorganized.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

W. L. BROWER, Fin. Sec.

CANADA.

TORONTO.—At the last meeting of Section Toronto, S. L. P., it was resolved unanimously:

That Section Toronto, S. L. P., endorses the Party Platform, 61 Beekman street, New York, and recognizes it as the means of communicating with sister sections in Canada.

MASSACHUSETTS.

WOBURN.—The Section holds business meetings on first and third Mondays each month in Buffers Hall, 500 Main street.

MINNESOTA.

The regular meeting was held in St. Paul, Monday, March 5. Present were: Spettel, Potter, Pederson, J. W. Johnson, S. Johnson, Hammond, State Secretary Davidson.

Communications were received and disposed of from Winona, Hennepin, Osseo, Fergus Falls, Red Wing, Mear, Duluth and Hawley, Minn.; Deronda, Wis.; New York city. Sections and members-at-large nominated for Governor, Carl Thiel of Duluth, Ed. J. G. of Duluth, D. A. Potter of St. Paul, W. B. Hammond of Minneapolis; for electors, C. W. Branson of Hennepin, C. Davidson of St. Paul, G. T. Spettel of St. Paul, W. B. Hammond of Minneapolis, Louis Wronchak of Duluth, Frank Anderson of Minneapolis.

The election of the State Secretary was directed to ascertain if the committee named would accept, and submit the names of those so accepting to the membership for general vote, to be returned before the first Monday in April. Section St. Paul reported good progress in its work, as also did Section Minneapolis. The latter Section had organized a promising branch on the South Side. Hammond reported results of visit to Winona, showing good work being done there. Seventeen applicants in Winona were elected members-at-large.

Members-at-large nominated for Danielson and Starkey of Sweden were adopted and ordered published. Receipts, \$4; appropriations, \$13.18.

W. B. HAMMOND, Recording Secretary.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

AKRON, OHIO: W. Garrity, 124 Union street.

BOSTON, MASS.: C. Crosswell, 1277 Washington street.

BUENA VISTA, PA. W. H. Thomas.

BUFFALO, N. Y.: B. Reinstele, 521 Broadway.

CANTON, OHIO: Wm. S. Poorman, 122 E. North street.

CATSKILL, N. Y.: E. Elmer Carter.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.: John P. Curran, 525 Dexter street.

CHICAGO, ILL.: H. Sale, 1104 Twelfth street, 34 floor.

CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS.: John J. Kelly, 63 Grattan street.

CINCINNATI, OHIO: Louis Ballhaus, 25 W. Court street.

CLAREMONT, OHIO: M. Strauss, "Elbe" Flat 5.

CLEVELAND, OHIO: P. C. Christensen, 904 Professor street.

Fritz Feldner, 31 Carl street.

CLINTON, IOWA: E. C. Matson, 102 Howe street.

COLLINGSVILLE, ILL.: Jos. T. Brown.

DAYTON, OHIO: Henry J. Kastner, 113 Balbridge street.

DETROIT, MICH.: P. Friesema, Jr., 233 Ard street.

DENVER, COLO.: J. H. Martensen, 1224 W. 10th avenue.

DULUTH, MINN.: Ed. Kriz, 614 Garfield avenue.

ELIZABETH, N. J.: G. T. Petersen, 223 3d street.

ERIE, PA.: Fred. Ulmerman, 656 W. 19th street.

EVERETT, MASS.: M. J. King, 197 Ferry street.

FALL RIVER, MASS.: H. Ormerod, 39 Beacon street.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.: F. B. Stone, 51 No. Main street.

LOUISVILLE, KY.: Fred. Fellerman, 2 State street, top floor.

HAVERHILL, MASS.: Ernest C. Peabody, 11 Elm street.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.: J. T. L. Remley, 243 State street.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.: Lewis Hoeckel, 426 No. Ferry street.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL.: J. De Castro, 741 W. Railroad street.

LAWRENCE, MASS.: John Howard, S. L. P. Headquarters, Central Building.

LEADVILLE, COLO.: M. E. White.

LINCOLN, NEB.: Emil Ittig, Room 3, Sheldon Block.

LOUISVILLE, KY.: J. Luxenbury, 73 Monson street.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.: Louis Rentschler, 265 1/2 South Main street, Room 7.

LOUISVILLE, KY.: Thos. Sweeney, 1400 High street.

LOWELL, MASS.: Robert Owen, 24 West Manchester street.

MACKESPORT, PA.: J. F. Coyle, 290 Washington street.

MCKEESPORT, PA.: John Flynn, 32 Lincoln street.

PHILIP ROWLAND, 133 Malden street.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.: Rochus Babcock, 215 Lloyd street.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.: W. B. Hammond, Labor Lyceum, 36 Washington avenue, 8.

MONTREAL, CAN.: J. M. Couture, 707 Mount Royal avenue.

NEWARK, N. J.: H. Carless, 78 Springfield avenue.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.: A. P. Witter, 100 Main street.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.: Roger W. Steel, 125 Broadway.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.: M. J. Bonnard, 140 Pearl street.

NEW LONDON, CONN.: Adam Marx, 12 Union street, box 412.

NEW WHATCOM, WASH.: Wm. McCormick.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.: Leon Lacoste, 2611 Carondelet Walk street.

PASCOAG, R. I.: Gus Marlin, Box 323.

PATERSON, N. J.: John C. Butterworth, 110 Albion avenue.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.: Austin Boudreau, 46 Lucas street.

PEORIA, ILL.: Chas. Zolot, 151 1/2 Main street.

PEORIA, ILL.: Carl Kirk, 177 Ann street.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.: Max Keller, 1018 Hope street.

PITTSBURGH, KAN.: Sam. Clark, 1204 Germantown avenue.

PITTSBURGH, KAN.: Chas. Heister, 224 Cedar street.

PITTSBURGH, PA.: Wm. I. Marshall, 1612 Fifth avenue.

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.: C. C. Croll.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.: Lawrence Lee, Box 206, Olneyville, R. I.

PUEBLO, COLO.: Nixon Elliott, 1025 Berkeley avenue.

READING, PA.: Elias Hinkel, 1167 Cotton street.

REDCLIFF, COLO.: P. J. Ryan.

REVERE, MASS.: O. Sullivan, 21 Payson street.

RENSSELAER, N. Y.: HENRIETTA, N. Y.: Henry Stead, N. Columbia street.

RICHMOND, N. Y.: J. E. Madison, 100 Louis and Hollings st.

RIVERSIDE, CAL.: A. F. Seward, 35 E. 12th street.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.: C. Lueders, 200 Commercial avenue.

ROCKVILLE, CONN.: Chas. Gaus, 1 Thompson street.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS: Frank Leitner, 224 Cedar street.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.: E. W. Carpenter, 51 3rd street.

SAN JOSE, CAL.: Joseph H. Alfonso, 1021 Sutter street.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: Fred. Haman, 22 North 1st street.

ST. LOUIS, MO.: Henry J. Poelling, 2140 College avenue.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: John White, 3 Dodge st. CL.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: Geo. F. Petersen, 54 So. West Temple street.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.: Jacob Lovell, 47 Commercial avenue.

SCRANTON, PA.: Wm. Watkins, 224 N. Bromley avenue.

SEATTLE, WASH.: Bert Jacobson, 1514 First avenue.

SLOAN, N. Y.: N. Van Kerkvoorde.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.: Jacob Leven, Somerville avenue.

SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.: Louis Hain, 20 Burbank street.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.: F. A. Nagler, 121 West street.

SUTHERSVILLE, PA.: Cyril Silek.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.: P. F. Scott, Socialist Headquarters, Room 14, Myers Bldg.

TAUNTON, MASS.: Max Boewe, 72 Winterton street.

TACOMA, WASH.: C. Larsen, 3009 Warner street.

TROY, N. Y.: F. E. Passonne, 1004 Jacob street.

UNION HILL, N. J.: Otto Becker, 345 Broadway.

UTICA, N. Y.: John Rapp, 23 Niagara avenue.

VANCOUVER, B. C.: W. F. Evans.

WATERBURY, CONN.: John Neubert, 29 Charles street.

WEST HAVEN, CONN.: Charles W. French, 100 Main street.

WILKINSBURG, PA.: Jas. A. McConnell.

WOBURN, MASS.: Jos. V. Schuch, 401 Main street.

WOONSOCKET, R. I.: Frank L. Fogarty, 26 Front street.

WORCESTER, MASS.: John Young, 100 E. Bridge street.

YONKERS, N. Y.: Alex. Boumdis, 2 Archer street.

S. L. P. Supplies.

Constitution with Platform in English, German and Polish, per 100.

Constitution in Jewish, without Platform, per 100.

Due Cards, per hundred.

Excelsior Literary Society, 225 E. Broadway.

Rubber Seal made to order, with Arm and Hammer, each.

Orders should be accompanied with cash. It implies an unnecessary waste of time and money to keep credit accounts for such small amounts, often sending a number of bills before collection is made, which time and money can be put to better purposes.

Address all orders to Henry Kuhn, 61 Beekman street, New York city.

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

Appeal for Aid.

COMRADES.—On January 31 the members of Local Alliance No. 290, employees of the Bay State Shoe and Leather Company, of Sing Sing, N. Y., were compelled to strike against a reduction in wages and to maintain their organization.

For six weeks the Local Alliance men depended entirely upon their own resources, and fought the company almost to a standstill; as their resources are now almost exhausted they have requested D. A. 49 to assist them financially. Their request for assistance was considered by District Alliance 49 on Sunday, March 4, and it was decided to give them the financial aid possible, and to appeal to all other Local Alliances, District Alliances and sympathizers, and to request the General Executive Board to indorse the appeal.

The appeal was read before the meeting of the General Executive Board on Thursday, March 8, and indorsed.

Send all moneys direct to W. L. Brower, General Secretary, No. 23 Duane street, New York city, and the same will be acknowledged in the official organ, THE PEOPLE. Fraternally yours,

W. L. BROWER, Gen. Sec.

Daily People.

(Continued from page 3.)

21st A. D., Br. 2 (additional). 4.00 JULIUS HAMMER, Secretary.

DAILY PEOPLE MASS-MEETING.